

Appointment by the Governor.

Geo. B. Cook, Esq., of Caldwell Co., to be Judge in the 2d Circuit Court Judicial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stiles.

We announce to-day the appointment of Geo. B. Cook, Esq., of Caldwell county to be Judge of the 2d Judicial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stiles. Judge Cook will have a brief judgeship. The vacancy in that district will be filled by election in August next—a writ of election has been issued for that purpose. Judge Cook is an intelligent gentleman, and will doubtless fill the office to the satisfaction of the people.

Most TRUE.—A SCAMP.—The Louisville Democratic party sets forth the peculiar virtues of Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, when it calls him a political demagogue, who pretends the clerical office to gratify a lust of notoriety. He has a people to listen to him whose taste and principles, or want of principles, his declamations spot. His performances on Sunday are a good substitute for theatrical representations, which obtain in other places. Many fashionable people are tired of the old story of the New Testament, or most likely never had any interest in it, and they go to hear Parker's oddities and vituperation as an entertainment, and call it attending Church!

These Bostonians will not attend a theater, a horse-race, or a fish-fry on Sunday; but they will go to hear Parker preach. No wonder men often learn to swear at the Bible, the church, and religion itself, when they see the Rev. Parker's performances pass off as religious exercises, even among respectable people, who go as soberly to meeting as if they were in earnest. Parker looks solemn and prays; he carries out the show with approved formality.

Now, we may tolerate the rogue who cheats his fellow man; but the hypocrite who mocks his God, is an intolerant nuisance. We don't object to Parker's holding forth, nor to the proclamations of his heart, but to the shame of having these performances under the name of religion.

AN ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—On the 8th inst., the Boston Vigilance Committee, an abolition organization, headed by Theodore Parker, and assisted by Wendell Phillips, forwarded to the Selectmen of Marlboro, Mass., a printed circular, in which, after setting forth that the constituted authorities of the State should make their protest heard throughout the length and breadth of the nation by some action all will feel and understand, they requested a favorable consideration for the following resolution:

MEETING OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Boston, June 8, 1854.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee request the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to imitate the worthy example of the city of Providence, and omit the usual celebration of the 4th of July next, and to mark, by tolling of bells, and other appropriate means, the first anniversary of the Commonwealth by kidnapping Anthony Burns in the city of Hancock and Adams.

Upon receiving this modest and patriotic request, the Selectmen of Marlboro endorsed upon the circular the following, and then sent it back to its authors:

The Selectmen, after a glance at the infamous suggestion contained in the within circular, have decided it unworthy of notice, and return it to the source from whence it came.

We apprehend that the Boston abolitionists will have considerable difficulty in inducing any town or city to desecrate our national holiday in the manner they propose. Even the city of Providence, whose worthy example they comment on, has been forced by public sentiment to back out from the unpatriotic position it had assumed, and it now goes in for a public celebration.

THE TREATY WITH SANTA ANNA.—The House of Representatives is asked to appropriate ten million of dollars, to be paid over to Santa Anna, in two installments, for a strip of Mexican territory which our Government has been purchasing from him. By the terms of the treaty, seven millions are to be paid down, the moment the ratifications are exchanged, and the remaining three millions when the new boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and established. As the ratifications of the treaty must be exchanged before the 3d inst., on the treaty falls to the ground. The House is required to be prompt in giving its sanction to the attraction of ten millions out of Uncle Sam's large chest. Of course, it will not release. That would be rank insubordination.

The treaty, for which we are to pay ten millions, relieves us from the alleged obligations in the state of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to protect Mexico from the incursions of the Indians, but it transfers to us the "swamp with their nest." It also binds Mexico to observe in good faith the grant for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1853—to Col. Sloc and others. The Garay Grant seems to be ignored. Certain privileges are secured for the officers of the United States Government and its citizens crossing the Isthmus after the road is completed; and no interest in the road or its proceeds is to be transferred to any foreign government. In addition to these, for ten millions, we get our boundary with Mexico shifted a little south, as follows:

The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States, for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two California's, as already defined and established according to the 4th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two Republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence as defined in the said article, up the middle of the river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47' north latitude, crosses the same; thence due the west 100 miles; thence south to the parallel of 35 deg. 20' north lat.; thence along the said parallel of 35 deg. 10' to the 11th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado river, 20 Eng. miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado, which intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

They who will abandon a friend for one, know but little of the human character, and prove that their hearts are as cold as their judgments are weak.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following appointments by the President have been confirmed by the Senate:

A. H. Remond, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States for the port of Genoa, in Sardinia.

S. Ricker, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States for the electorate of Hess Cassel, the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Duchy of Nassau.

INDIAN AGENT DEAD.—Judge R. C. S. Brown, no longer since appointed agent for the Pottawatomies, is dead. So says a dispatch from Independence. He was formerly a resident of Arkansas.

SPiritualism.—This phenomenon, which is exciting so much attention and securing to itself so many believers in this and other parts of the world can now be put to the test in regard to its intelligence and truthfulness in narrating events said to have transpired in remote sections. The Newark Daily Mercury states that one of the spiritual mediums in that city has particularly described a great victory achieved by the Russian forces over the Turks on Saturday, the 17th instant, somewhere in the neighborhood of Sinistra. According to the intelligence, some 15,000 Turks were killed, and the victory is described as one of the most decided and brilliant of record.

CHOLERA ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Blue Wing, that on Friday last, there were four deaths in the family of Mr. Threlkeld, residing near Oregon, Mercer county, including himself, his wife, and one child. The fourth was an old lady who resided in the family—probably the mother of Mrs. Threlkeld.

Dr. W. G. Armstrong, the attending physician in the last mentioned cases, who resided near El Dorado, was violently attacked the next morning and died during the afternoon. He was a most estimable man.

A party of young men and women went in a sloop last Sunday week, on the Canal Reservoir at Whitehall, Sussex county, New Jersey, for a boat ride. When some distance from the shore; a young man sitting in the stern between two girls, put his arm around them, and playfully remarked that it would be easy for him to keep them over into the water. Making a feint to do so, he lost his balance, and all three went over backwards. One of the girls fortunately caught the side of the boat, and clung on till the party had recovered sufficient presence of mind to pull her in. The other girl and young man were drowned.

Mr. EVERETT ON SLAVERY.—The Utica (N.Y.) Daily Observer quotes the following extract from a speech delivered by Edward Everett in the House of Representatives in 1827. The New Haven Register expresses the hope that the political clergymen of New England may read it carefully:

Sir, I am no soldier. My habits and education are very unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack on my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that of putting down a servile insurrection at the South. The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral or irreconcileable relation. No, sir, the New Testament says: Slaves, obey your master! I cannot admit that its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion. I know of no way by which this form of servitude can be fixed but by political institution.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(22d Day.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Luman v. Stewart, Fleming; affirmed. Phillips v. McAlister, Fleming; do. Colp v. Bader, Bracken; do. Lindsey v. Dinswiddie, Louisville; do. Griffith v. Saine, do. do. Schoeffel v. Halbert, Louisville; reversed on the cross-errors.

Mr. SUMNER.—I call the gentleman to order, I have said.

Mr. Mallory said he would not put even into a dog's mouth any statement that was not true, he would be glad to know what the Senator did say.

Mr. SUMNER.—I said I recognized no obligation on me to help to return and reduce to slavery any man.

Mr. CLAY said he could not sit silent and hear the Senator, with insolence of manner and unbecoming face, deny having so qualifiedly referred to his speech as to make it appear that body was to be adopted by the Northern Whigs, he desired to be forever disconnected from them.

An effort was then made to postpone the subject until Monday, but, after some debate, it was voted down.

Mr. Mallory followed, also defending the fugitive slave law, and in denouncing the opposition to it. He also declared that the Whig party of the North had become abolitionized as a body and renounced any political connection with the whigs they remained so. He referred to the plat form of Whig State convention of New Hampshire, and said if the text laid down by that body was to be adopted by the Northern Whigs, he desired to be forever disconnected from them.

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Esquisses of Russia.

The second speech of Kosuth at Snell's English, was a master effort. He demonstrated the impolicy of relying upon an Austrian alliance against Russia, most exclusively. He thus rendered that of Napoleon's experiment.

Look to history. There in the mirror of the past your own future is dangled. Remember the campaign of Napoleon in Moscow, in 1812. My brave friend here, Col. Ulysses, was there. [cheers] Napoleon undertook to check the growing ascendancy of Russia, just as you do now. And with all the regard of the Lords Raglan and Marshals St. Armand, he said the little corporal knew something about war. He knew that the Russi, though not formidable abroad, is an thing but weak in defense. He prepared a large army. The forces which he employed amounted to 610,000 men—182,000 horses, and 1,872 guns. What is the combined Anglo-French army in the east when compared to this? A Chobham camp parade. [Laughter] Napoleon knew that it is not on the sea that a decisive battle can be fought against Russia. He went on by land. He knew—and he marked well this fact—that without a large cavalry, there is no possibility of holding a bivouac for 24 hours against the Russian army, and he took care to have much cavalry. The cavalry of his center alone was 40,000 strong. How much have you by-the-by, in the east? He did not even neglect the initial experiment of substituting for Polish nationality the idea of Polish legions, just as you began to do in the east. But, he also looked for alliances just as you do, only less as a politician than as a soldier, he addressed himself to whom? To Austria and Prussia, precisely as your Government does. Only he had stronger claims on the fidelity of Austria than you have. Having had to dispose of the very existence of Austria, he just pardoned or saved her, and to make the alliance sure, he married the daughter of the Emperor Francis of Austria.

Both Prussia and Austria yielded to the courting of the mighty Czar, became his allies, and sent two auxiliary armies to aid him in his campaign against Russia. You know the rest of it. Napoleon lost 552,000 men, 167,000 horses, and 1,222 guns. One of his dear allies betrayed him on the battle-field, the other compromised him on the 16th, but on the 18th took refuge and died, causing universal grief. An immense procession followed her remains to the tomb.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.
Letter from Mexico—Death of Mad. Sontag.—
Santa Anna had issued a decree, declaring all the departments, districts, and towns, refusing obedience to the Government, to be in a state of siege.

Madame Sontag was taken sick on the 11th of June, upon which night the play of Lucretia Borgia was announced. She was somewhat better on the 16th, but on the 18th took refuge and died, causing universal grief. [Cheers]

You have been told by superficial professors in your schools that it was General Frost and Famine which defeated Napoleon. No; he was defeated by having taken Austria and Prussia for allies against Russia. You will not doubt this fact if you will let yourselves be reminded only of the truth that without Poland being a reconstructed and independent nation, no expedition against Russia can succeed, the aim of which is to reduce the power of Russia to proportions innoxious to European liberty. [Cheers] Now, would you think that Napoleon with his comprehensive genius, did not understand that truth? Certainly he did. How then came it to pass that he advanced against Russia, without having, in the very onset, re-constructed the independence of Poland? Why, it was simply a tact but necessary consequence of his having taken Austria and Prussia for allies.

To re-construct Russian Poland has been till now, and will be in all future, a ridiculous compromise between heaven and hell by which no soul is to be saved. It would be a second edition of the Cricow Republic, doomed at the very hour of its creation to foreign dependence and reiterated abasement. Napoleon knew this; he did not. But to re-construct Poland, without Galicia and Posen, its vital links he could not, because he was allied to Austria and Prussia. Thus this unnatural alliance deprived him of the possibility of realizing that measure, without which, in my humble opinion, and I have studied history, there was and there is a madness in believing that Russia is to be vanquished. Mark this striking lesson of history well. You are in the same predicament, the situation is the same, the conditions indispensable to success is the same, the dangers of unnatural alliances the same, the only difference in the situation is that Russia has grown stronger in the meanwhile by your own fault, and that you have not an army of 610,000 men in the field. If, with all these evident practical warnings of history, England still persists in courting the false favors of Austria, and this persists in paralyzing those two nations, without the operation of which neither Turkey can be considered nor Russia's power reduced, nor a solid and durable European peace guaranteed, England will step by step entangle herself in increasing difficulties, to culminate in a fatal situation to anotn r, as she has been turning from the very beginning up to the present day, and the end will be vain sacrifices, ruin and shame.

ETIQUETTE FOR WIDOWS.—Alphonse Karr, a French writer, thus gives directions for the quitation and misery of sorrow:

Those who shall scrupulously observe certain simple and easy practices, shall be considered to experience a suffit of degree of grief. Thus it is proper for a woman to mourn her husband a year and six weeks. (A man only mourns his wife six months.) That is to say, the widow, on the morning of the four hundred and seventy-first day (until the widow on the dawn of the one hundred and eighty-first) awakes in a gay and cheerful mood.

Grief divides itself into several periods in the case of widow.

1st per od.—Despair, six weeks. This period is known by a black paramatta dress, cravat collar and cuffs, and the disappearance of the hair beneath the widow's cap.

2d period.—Profound grief. Despondency, six weeks. Profound grief is recognized by the dress, which still continues to be of paramatta, and the despondency which is to be despaired of by the wife's cap, and cuffs.

3d period.—Grief softened by the consolations of friends and the hope soon to join the beloved object of her affection in a better world. These melancholy sentiments last six months; they are expressed by a black silk dress; the widow's cap is still worn.

4th period.—Time heals the wounds of the heart. Providence tempers the East wind to the short rains. Violent attacks of grief only come on at long intervals. Sometimes the widow seems a though she had forgotten her loss, but at all once a circumstance, apparently indifferent, recalls it, and she falls back into grief. Yet she dwells, from time to time, upon the faults of the beloved, but it is only to contrast them with his dazzling virtues. This period would be tiresome enough for the world at large; therefore it has been decided to express it simply before mourning.

5th period.—There is now only a softened melancholy, which will last all the life—i.e., six weeks. This touching and graceful sentiment shows itself by a quiet gray silk dress; the sufferer less feels the loss than the actual deprivations of a husband.

When any lady loses her husband, it is requisite either to pay her a visit of condolence or to address a letter to her. It is customary in these cases to make use of such language as admits the probability of the greatest possible grief, that of Artemisia, for example. Fontenelle, however, thought proper to send a blank letter to a young friend of his who had lost an old husband, saying he would fill it up three months afterward. When he did so, he began, "Madame, I congratulate you." But this is quite contrary to custom. Therefore, when a widow loses an old avaricious husband, from whom she inherits a large fortune, you ought not the less to entreat her not to give herself up to despair, and take care to look as though you believed that it was law and custom alone which prevented her from burying herself with him.

ICE CREAM!

T. P. PIERSON

TAKES this method of informing the public that has opened his ICE CREAM SALOON, over his Confectionery Store, where he would be pleased to wait on those wishing to indulge in the luxury of Ice Cream and Cakes.

As soon as they can be had, he will furnish Strawberries, the SODA FOUNT is in full blast, as cold as ice can make it.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

I would also inform the public that I have commenced delivering ice; and those wishing to be supplied will be waited on the next morning after leaving their names.

May 11 T. P. PIERSON.

HATS! HATS!!

BENZ & CO's superior fashionable Men's Hats, Boys', Men's and Children's light Fur, Leg and Rice Straw Hats, for Summer wear—a large lot just received by W. M. TODD.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

I. P. BLACKEWELL

Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.

THE undersigned offers his farm for sale, situated in Owen county, Ky., one half mile from Newington. Containing 207 acres, on which there is a comfortable Frame Dwelling House, 36 feet long by 21 wide; containing five rooms and a hall, together with other necessary out buildings. There are about 150 acres of land in cultivation on said farm; and there is a first-rate Apple Orchard of the best quality of the selected Summer. Fall and Winter fruits, now in full state of bearing. The undersigned has also 80 acres of fine timber land, lying about 2 miles from Newington, on the road leading from Newington to Rutherford's Ferry, which he wishes to sell also. For terms of sale call on the undersigned.

May 16 JOHN WRIGHT.

Molasses & Syrups.

15 BBLS. Plantation Molasses;

57 do Sugar House do;

2 do Golden Syrup,

Just receiving, and for sale by E. L. SAMUEL

FIRST PRINCIPLES,

HOUSE, sign, and Ornamental painting, Graining &c., neatly done at moderate prices; umbrellas, trunks, &c., lettered with dispatch, H. G. BANTA.

Frankfort, September 28th, 1852.

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of J. Harkins & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Harkins is authorized to receive payment due to the firm.

P. HARKINS J. HARKINS

Frankfort, April 14, 1851—14.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

of every style to suit all classes of purchase.

He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his stock, as he is confident he can suit them in point of quality and price—as quick sales are most profitable are the word.

March 16, 1854—14.

\$100,000!

WISH to employ permanently Twenty Wood shop pers.

Frankfort, May 12, 1854—3mtw.

Com'th copy to amount of \$1.50, and ch. this office

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Senate.—Sixteen bills were received from the House, and were referred. The Senate took up the bill for examination and settlement of accounts between the United States and Maryland, for interest on money advanced to the United States during the last war. The bill was passed.

The House bill, changing the time of the meeting of Congress, from December to November was lost. Yes 15, no 33.

House.—Mr. Hand asked, but did not obtain leave (Mr. Cushing objecting), to introduce a resolution, requesting the President, should he do it, and to furnish the House with any information relative to citizens of the United States and others being engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba, as much was stated to be in his possession, at the date of his proclamation.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the Mexican treaty bill-to-morrow at noon, and expressed his hope that the present would terminate on the 31st July. On Monday next he said he would call up the resolution for adjournment Monday.

Mr. Haven said that from the turn of the debate had taken, it was evident if the House does not call for the correspondence and instructions relative to the Gadsden treaty, the debate might as well be closed.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that the House has the right, as a matter of expediency, to withhold the approbation. If the friends of the administration are willing the instructions and correspondence shall be laid before the House, that it may be acted on as a question of expediency and propriety, the debate ought not to close for several days. If the House should doubt that the treaty was a proper one, it would have the documents to examine.

The resolution to close the debate to-morrow was then adopted, yes 94, nays 55.

The House then went into committee on the treaty bill.

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Certainly he did. How then came it to pass that he advanced against Russia, without having, in the very onset, re-constructed the independence of Poland? Why, it was simply a tact but necessary consequence of his having taken Austria and Prussia for allies.

To re-construct Russian Poland has been till now, and will be in all future, a ridiculous compromise between heaven and hell by which no soul is to be saved. It would be a second edition of the Cricow Republic, doomed at the very hour of its creation to foreign dependence and reiterated abasement.

Napoleon knew this; he did not. But to re-construct Poland, without Galicia and Posen, its vital links he could not, because he was allied to Austria and Prussia. Thus this unnatural alliance deprived him of the possibility of realizing that measure, without which, in my humble opinion, and I have studied history, there was and there is a madness in believing that Russia is to be vanquished. Mark this striking lesson of history well. You are in the same predicament, the situation is the same, the conditions indispensable to success is the same, the dangers of unnatural alliances the same, the only difference in the situation is that Russia has grown stronger in the meanwhile by your own fault, and that you have not an army of 610,000 men in the field. If, with all these evident practical warnings of history, England still persists in courting the false favors of Austria, and this persists in paralyzing those two nations, without the operation of which neither Turkey can be considered nor Russia's power reduced, nor a solid and durable European peace guaranteed, England will step by step entangle herself in increasing difficulties, to culminate in a fatal situation to anotn r, as she has been turning from the very beginning up to the present day, and the end will be vain sacrifices, ruin and shame.

ETIQUETTE FOR WIDOWS.—Alphonse Karr, a French writer, thus gives directions for the quitation and misery of sorrow:

Those who shall scrupulously observe certain simple and easy practices, shall be considered to experience a suffit of degree of grief. Thus it is proper for a woman to mourn her husband a year and six weeks. (A man only mourns his wife six months.) That is to say, the widow, on the morning of the four hundred and seventy-first day (until the widow on the dawn of the one hundred and eighty-first) awakes in a gay and cheerful mood.

Grief divides itself into several periods in the case of widow.

1st per od.—Despair, six weeks. This period is known by a black paramatta dress, cravat collar and cuffs, and the disappearance of the hair beneath the widow's cap.

2d period.—Profound grief. Despondency, six weeks. Profound grief is recognized by the dress, which still continues to be of paramatta, and the despondency which is to be despaired of by the wife's cap, and cuffs.

3d period.—Grief softened by the consolations of friends and the hope soon to join the beloved object of her affection in a better world. These melancholy sentiments last six months; they are expressed by a black silk dress; the widow's cap is still worn.

ICE CREAM!

T. P. PIERSON

TAKES this method of informing the public that has opened his ICE CREAM SALOON, over his Confectionery Store, where he would be pleased to wait on those wishing to indulge in the luxury of Ice Cream and Cakes.

As soon as they can be had, he will furnish Strawberries, the SODA FOUNT is in full blast, as cold as ice can make it.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

I would also inform the public that I have commenced delivering ice; and those wishing to be supplied will be waited on the next morning after leaving their names.

May 11 T. P. PIERSON.

HATS! HATS!!

BENZ & CO's superior fashionable Men's Hats, Boys', Men's and Children's light Fur, Leg and Rice Straw Hats, for Summer wear—a large lot just received by W. M. TODD.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

I. P. BLACKEWELL

Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.

THE undersigned offers his farm for sale, situated in Owen county, Ky., one half mile from Newington. Containing 207 acres, on which there is a comfortable Frame Dwelling House, 36 feet long by 21 wide; containing five rooms and a hall, together with other necessary out buildings. There are about 150 acres of land in cultivation on said farm; and there is a first-rate Apple Orchard of the best quality of the selected Summer. Fall and Winter fruits, now in full state of bearing. The undersigned has also 80 acres of fine timber land, lying about 2 miles from Newington, on the road leading from Newington to Rutherford's Ferry, which he wishes to sell also. For terms of sale call on the undersigned.

May 16 JOHN WRIGHT.

Molasses & Syrups.

15 BBLS. Plantation Molasses;

57 do Sugar House do;

2 do Golden Syrup,

Just receiving, and for sale by E. L. SAMUEL

FIRST PRINCIPLES,

HOUSE, sign, and Ornamental painting, Graining &c., neatly done at moderate prices; umbrellas, trunks, &c., lettered with dispatch, H. G. BANTA.

Frankfort, September 28th, 1852.

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of J. Harkins & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Harkins is authorized to receive payment due to the firm.

P. HARKINS J. HARKINS

Frankfort, April 14, 1851—14.

BOOTS, SH

